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House.

Senator Voorhees declares that his silver
bill "is all his own." Thus far there is
no indication that he will be compelled to
copyright it.

It would be very mean for the President
and Secretary Gresham to blame their Ha-
waiian blunder upon Paramount Commis-
sioner Blount.

President Gompers, of the Federation of
Labor, had a very close call for re-election,
and doubtless he would have failed if he
had not sacrificed his conservatism.

It is unkind in the extreme for such free
coinage papers as the Atlanta Constitution to
attribute to our senior Senator a purpose
to deceive ignorant Indiana Democrats by
his silver purchase bill.

The New York Sun rises to remark that
Senator Hill is justified in opposing the con-
firmation of Mr. Hornblower for the Su-
preme Court on the ground that he is a
young man who is not classed among the
most eminent lawyers.

Did any veteran notice among those in
the House, on Saturday, who assailed the
President's pension policy, which has so
gravely wronged hundreds of Indiana ex-
soldiers, the name of an Indiana Democrat
or of any Northern Democrat?

It was thought that the opponents of the
Wilson bill on the Democratic side of the
House could be united against it, but, alas,
there is no Sam Randall, and the Cleve-
land treatment of Randall fills the hearts of
small and timid men with fear.

As the Democratic demand for the name
of the author of the address of the De-
mocratic State committee stigmatized as a
forgery continues, it may be in order to re-
mark that Assistant Attorney-general Leon
Bailey is charged with its authorship.

In this issue is a communication setting
forth some facts in connection with the de-
cision of the Supreme Court in the case of
Cope vs. Shuck. Not only is the verdict of
the jury a most remarkable one, but the
decision of the Supreme Court sustains it.
The Supreme Court of Indiana will not
take high rank as lawyers upon such de-
cisions.

It is claimed that the population of New
Mexico, which the House has voted to make
a State, is decreasing, judged by the val-
ues, which was 12,491 in 1884 and 11,641 in 1892.
At the same time the valuation is decreas-
ing, the aggregate being \$2,000,000 less upon
a higher appraisal than it was in 1886, when
it was \$30,000,000. The decrease in the out-
put of the mines within a few years has
been over six millions. If these statements
are correct New Mexico should remain a
Territory.

The new party, which will have for its
aim the free and unlimited coinage of silver,
will be not only a godsend for the Populist
leaders, but it will be likely to pick up
thousands of Democratic voters in the
Western States whose Democratic demag-
ogues have led to believe that the woes of
those who have not enough money can be
relieved by stamping sixty or seventy cents'
worth of silver one dollar for all the owners
of silver bullion. But the new party can
never carry the Governor Wailes and Le-
wellings.

The Milwaukee Sentinel sees in the de-
cision of the Supreme Court of this State
in regard to issuing of licenses to saloons
where the adjacent property holder objects
a principle which may have an influence
upon the traffic which "is more far reaching
than any restrictive measures usually
adopted." The declaration of the court that
the license law treats the liquor traffic as
dangerous to public and private morals,
and that it cannot be presumed that the
Legislature intended to authorize acts to
the injury of a third party where no com-
pensation is provided except upon the con-
sent of that party, certainly places the
granting of licenses in a new light.

The charge which about a dozen Demo-
cratic papers in this State make against
the address of the State Democratic com-
mittee which is called a forgery is that the
declaration therein contained regarding the
repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law
would not be sustained by a Democratic
county convention in the State. The Jour-
nal thinks that these sore and excited ed-
itors are mistaken. A good portion of post-
office or internal revenue office, or of office
of any sort, with a regular and comfort-
able stipend, would cause these complaining
editors to see the silver legislation through
a very different medium. Furthermore, if
the county conventions were composed of
Democrats who are the most intelligent
business men in the State most of them
would vote to sustain the action of Congress
in regard to silver. Among the business
men in this city who vote the Democratic

ticket it would be difficult to find one who
is in favor of free coinage of silver. The
truth is that the best men, that is, those
who have the largest business experience,
do not attend Democratic conventions.

SCOPE OF THE STEHLIN DECISION.

There appeared in the court record of the
Journal last Saturday the report of a de-
cision of the Supreme Court of the State
which may prove to be more far-reaching
in its scope than at first appears. Some
two or three years ago one John H. Stehlin
opened a saloon at the corner of Seventh
and College avenue, under the protection
of a license granted over the protest of
most of the residents of the neighborhood.

One of the immediate results was a de-
cline of the rental value of property in the
vicinity of the saloon, and, of course, the
salable value also. To be compensated for
this, Mrs. Mary E. Hagart and others
brought suit for damages in the Marion
Circuit Court against Mr. Stehlin and the
owner of the house in which the saloon
was kept. In the Circuit Court the de-
fendants pleaded that they were protected by
a license duly granted, and the Circuit
Court decided that the license was a pro-
tection against such damages. The case
was appealed to the Supreme Court, which
sustained the court below, but on the ap-
plication of the plaintiffs a new trial was
granted, which resulted in the decision re-
ferred to. The Supreme Court holds that
the State has a right to license the liquor
traffic, but in the absence of any law upon
the subject, any one may sell intoxicants,
so that a license is not necessary to the
selling, but that the class of legislation
known as license laws only prescribes the
conditions under which liquor may be sold,
if sold at all. The basis of all license laws
is prohibition—the licensee only regulating
the sale. This has often been decided, not
only by the Indiana Supreme Court, but
by every court of last resort before which
the question has been brought. The new
point in the Stehlin case is that a license
from the State cannot authorize the
planting of a saloon where it becomes a
detraction to others; and that not only have
the individuals who may be damaged by
its existence a right to recover, but the
community as well may proceed in a State
case and have the saloon abated, and that
the owner of the property as well as the
man who has the license is bound for dam-
ages.

It is difficult, therefore, to foresee to
what extent this decision may affect the
saloon business within the State. The
question of personal damages will in
every individual case be a question of
fact to be determined by the court or jury
trying the case. Evidently there are neigh-
borhoods, at least, in every town and city
in the State in which the most orderly sa-
loons would be unwelcome. If all individ-
uals whose property is made less valua-
ble as a residence or less profitable for
rental purposes should apply for dam-
ages it may materially affect the profitabil-
ity of the business, to say nothing of the
liability to prosecution as a nuisance, be-
cause even a most orderly saloon may in
some communities be so called.

FREE-COINAGE CRITICISM OF THE VOORHEES BILL.

It is very evident that those who insist
upon the free coinage of silver will not be
satisfied with the Voorhees bill. In other
words, the silver coinage people are not so
blind as is Mr. Voorhees, or as he assumes
them to be. Take the Atlanta Constitu-
tion. It is and has been one of the most
strenuous advocates of the free coinage of
silver, but it turned upon the Voorhees bill
in a manner which shows that it is not
deceived by its promises, saying:

In the light of the fact that our currency
system is now dominated by the single gold
standard—silver being no longer the money
of final payment, but redeemable in gold at
the treasury as the greenbacks are—the
effect of Mr. Voorhees's measure will be to
make it necessary to borrow more gold with
which to redeem the new silver currency.

This statement is reiterated in the same
article, and it is the truth. As the Journal
has stated, the dangers threatened by the
Sherman act are aggravated by Mr. Voor-
hees's bill. All legislation should tend to
closer relations between gold and the
volume of silver which the country is
carrying, both by limiting coinage and
maintaining values. Furthermore, the At-
lanta Constitution informs Mr. Cleveland
that the advocates of the free coinage of
silver are not so because "they want to
increase or inflate the currency, but be-
cause they are anxious to be relieved of
the pressure of the gold standard." Evi-
dently, this is not the Voorhees view, as-
suming that there is such a thing as a
Voorhees view which has not for its object
the fooling of Democratic and other voters
whose ignorance he always assumes.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND THE REAL WORKINGMAN.

There never was so marked a difference
between the professional and the real
workingman as there is to-day. The pro-
fessional workingman, of which General
Master Workman Sovereign is a fair sam-
ple, is working in his usual manner. He
has no trade and no industrial employment.
Against all sorts of labor in which real
workingmen engage he struck years ago.
The grime of toil has not been on his
hands for years. He has been in the ca-
lamity business for years. Iowa paid him
to stuff the statistics of that prosperous
State with calamity for several years.
While in the pay of the State he preached
free trade. He has been selected to suc-
ceed Mr. Powderly, and has started out on
his campaign. He has made speeches, but
none of them contains a suggestion that
can give labor an hour's employment. The
last heard of him he was in Washington
hovering about the lobby of the bonanza
mine owners, proposing to organize labor
in the interest of that class of capitalists.
His last declaration was that he stood
for free trade pure and simple.

And the real workingman in the center
of industry and production—what is he do-
ing? Those employed in the textile indus-
tries in Massachusetts are uniting in pro-
tests to Congress against the Wilson bill.
In Pittsburgh thousands have united in sim-
ilar protests. Near New York two thou-
sand workmen who have been employed in
the furniture industry have protested against
the Wilson bill. Three months ago work-

ingmen in this congressional district peti-
tioned Mr. Byrum to use his influence to
retain the McKinley law as it is, in order
to prevent widespread suffering in the hos-
iery mills and the glove industry throughout
New York have sent urgent appeals to
Congress to let the protective tariff alone.
That is, the real workingman who sees
factories closing and wages cut down in
view of the enactment of the Wilson bill,
is appealing to Congress not to pass it.

How long will the real workingman pay
assessments to make up large salaries for
the professional workingman who goes
about the country preaching free trade and
joining the lobby of the silver-mine cap-
italists?

THE FARMER'S LESSON.

The official reports show that the value
of the four crops—wheat, corn, oats and cot-
ton—this year is \$1,233,558,000, compared
with \$1,455,622,122 last year. The quantities
and prices were as follows:

Crops.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
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Corn, bu., 1,649,000,000 1,628,000,000 37. 39.4

Cotton, bbls., 6,650,000 6,717,000 6.90 8.4

Wheat, bu., 409,000,000 516,000,000 52.1 62.4

Oats, bu., 640,000,000 661,000,000 28.3 31.7

With the exception of corn, the quantities
were larger in 1892 than in 1893, yet the
prices are materially less with the smaller
quantities. Heretofore, under ordinary con-
ditions, the larger the quantity the smaller
the price, but this year is an exception. The
quantity of wheat in bushels is 116,000,000
less this year than last, while the price is
10.3 cents per bushel less than a year ago.
That is, the price is 16-1-3 per cent. less
and the volume 22-1-2 per cent. less than last
year.

These are striking facts for which there
must be a cause. It may be said that it
is due to diminished exports, but the statis-
tics of our foreign trade show that the
export of wheat was larger in July, Aug-
ust, September and October of this year
than during the corresponding months of
last year. The same is true of corn and
oats, while the export of cotton has been
90,000 bales this year in excess of last.
To what, then, is the decline in prices
with lesser volume due? To the fact that
closing factories, discharged railroad em-
ployees and silent mines have deprived hun-
dreds of thousands of workmen of the means
with which to purchase the products of
the farm as freely as in the past. There
can be no other cause in the face of a
smaller stock in the country than a year
ago. To the apt man, and particularly to
the farmer, these facts convey an import-
ant lesson, which is that the one great
market for the American farmer is the
United States, and that when that is cur-
tailed in any degree low prices and slug-
gish sales are the natural consequences.

The further lesson is that no foreign mar-
ket can make up the loss to the American
farmer when the American consumer does
not earn the money which will enable him
to become the generous consumer he is by
habit. Such facts prove that, so far as the
farmer is concerned, the markets of the
world are a delusion and a snare if they
put faith in them.

RAILROAD REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The czar of Russia has recently issued
a decree which would commend him to
those people who believe in what they term
the "nationalization of the railroads." He
has taken possession of the three trunk
lines of railway in the empire, to the end
that they may be run by the government
in future. The czar has not entirely con-
fiscated the roads, as some of the disciples
of Bellamy would do in this country, but
he has done the next thing, which is to fix
the compensation of the shareholders at a
figure much below their real value. As it
is not prudent for the owners to protest,
and there are no tribunals to which an ap-
peal can be taken, they are discreetly silent.
The czar's officials have explained that this
step has been taken because of the gross
mismanagement of the roads, impairing
their efficiency. Special rates to favored
shippers, giving them the control of a cer-
tain trade, is not the offense which has led
the czar to confiscate the railroads. Such
injustices do not appeal to the man who is
the government and who seems not to take
an exciting interest in the welfare of the
governed. The real cause for the czar's
action is that the roads are not kept in a
state of efficiency and that the money which
should be spent making permanent road
beds and in purchasing abundant rolling
stock has been divided among officers and
directors. This would probably not be a
matter of interest to the czar so long as
there should be peace; but some day war
may come, and then the government will
need the best of railways and equipment to
transfer men and material to the battle-
field. The European governments, which
are chiefly devoted to impoverishing their
subjects in order to be ready for war, have
reached a point in preparations where a
weak railroad system can no more be per-
mitted than antiquated rifles. It is not
probable that the most meagre facilities
given the traffic of Russia will be improved
by the change to management by the gov-
ernment; yet with a one-man control, under
a system in which officials are executed or
banished upon suspicion of wrong doing, it
is probable that a higher degree of effi-
ciency in management could be attained for
a nationalized railroad than in the United
States, where all the positions, from highest
to lowest, would be regarded as the spoils
belonging to the victor in the latest elec-
tion, and political "pulls" rather than ca-
pacity and experience would count in the
selection of employees.

VALUE OF FREE ADVERTISING.

The Woman's Christian Temperance
Union of Kansas City, at a recent meeting,
called the attention of the public to the
assistance rendered the union by the press.
It was stated that the value of the space
donated to the workers of the society by
the press during the past year approxi-
mated \$35,000. The workers were urged
to utilize the opportunities afforded them
by the newspapers, that knowledge of tem-
perance might be increased. This acknowl-
edgment is of so remarkable a character as
to call for special notice. Every news-
paper manager knows that if he were to
charge advertising rates for all the adver-
tising that appears in the pages of his

publication his percentage of profits would
be largely increased, but he is not accus-
tomed to the recognition of this fact by the
persons and institutions benefited by his
free contributions of valuable space. It is
the custom of organizations of a public or
semi-public character from churches and
reform associations of all sorts, to amateur
musical or dramatic societies, to demand
as a right or unquestionable privilege the
publication of matters relating to their
respective interests. Wherever
such matters are of general importance
they are printed as a part of the news which
a properly regulated newspaper undertakes
to give. Often they are not news in any
sense, and are of consequence to a very lim-
ited circle, but an intimation that payment
for their insertion was necessary would be
met with indignation and resentment. Every
publisher learns that, although his paper
is published as a business enterprise from
which he hopes to gain a reasonable pecu-
niary profit, he must contribute freely to
every "cause." Other business men who
have only money to give, may refuse with-
out incurring blame, but not he who has
newspaper space. He gives it, therefore,
though not always reluctantly, for the nor-
mally constituted newspaper man is gener-
ous and has a friendliness for religious and
reform enterprises and a willingness to pro-
mote them. But, having given the space,
which is his financial capital, to all these
concerns, as requested, he is aware that he
is not likely to have even the reward of
thanks. On the contrary, he and his paper
are apt to be mercilessly berated for their
sins of commission and omission by the
beneficiaries of his gifts. "Benefits forgot!"
is the rule with the good people who are
accustomed to the free publication of matters
they wish printed. The calculation of val-
ues by the Kansas City W. C. T. U. is an
unprecedented occurrence. That body, with
unusual intelligence and discrimination, re-
alizes the fact that the press does not, as
charged by its critics, give preference to
crimes and trivialities rather than to the
proceedings of the moral part of the com-
munity, but treats the latter with the great-
est consideration and as an aid without
which all movements for social regeneration
must fail. The sum which the society names
as the value of the space given it will prob-
ably surprise many people, but if they will
make a similar calculation in regard to en-
terprises in which they are themselves in-
terested they will discover that the Kansas
City women made no overstatement.

DUMBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Only Test.
Maud—But if you are not sure that you
love him, how dare you marry him?
Edith—How else can I find out whether I
love him or not?

A Lesson of the Times.

There is a lesson of the times.
This paradoxical lesson teach:
The closer money seems to get
The more we find it out of reach.

Defending Her Hobby.

"Did you hear about Dolly Footlites cow-
holding that reporter?"
"Yes, what was the trouble?"
"She objected to the order in which he
constructed his sentences. He wrote that
she was accompanied on her tour by a
maid, a parrot, two pug dogs and a hus-
band."

In Kansas.

There are pretty rocky times
In Kansas;
They are looking for the dimes
In Kansas;
If you sing "After the Ball,"
They fine you rather small—
Just fifty cents in all,
In Kansas.

VOORHEES'S SILVER BILL.

Fortunately, there is little danger of the
bill becoming a law.—Philadelphia Press
(Rep.)

Having squared himself with the Presi-
dent Senator Voorhees is now trying to
square himself with his constituents.—St.
Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland would no more think of
signing such a bill as Senator Voorhees
has framed than of signing the free-coinage
bill that Mr. Blaine is preparing.—Bos-
ton Herald (Ind.)

It is so unfortunate that Voorhees can
not pour a little bomb into Miss In-
diana's ear without all the rest of the sis-
terhood of States listening.—Boston Tran-
script (Rep.)

We do not believe that the Voorhees bill
can be enacted, but its serious discussion
can hardly fail to be disturbing to a busi-
ness situation already sufficiently unset-
tled.—Boston Journal.

Sensor Voorhees's silver bill and his
pension play can hardly mean less than
that the tall Hoosier is listening in dreams
to echoes of that great Western man shout.
—Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

Mr. Voorhees resents the statement that
his financial bill is the President's mea-
sure. We are glad to know that one bill
leaves another. Senator Voorhees has not
passed the White House.—Toledo Blade
(Rep.)

The Voorhees proposition is of the same
stripe as the Sherman bill. It is quite as
making an effort to give the German
mother, while the Comtesse's accent is
Spanish. That of the English royal family
is German, and the same note is heard
from the house of Romanoff, of Denmark,
of Queen Marguerite of Italy, and of the
Princess of Hohenlohe. The reigning family
with French accent, while that of the
King of Portugal is distinctly
Italian.

Lovely woman, on the go.
From morn to evening without stopping,
Thou hast one joy without alloy
In this tumultuous Christmas shopping.
—New York Herald.

A hundred fat sparrows
Are in your tree;
A hundred fat sparrows
All noisy and free.
O why should a mortal hungry be
With a hundred fat sparrows
In yonder tree?
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rather Rough.

It must be admitted that it is a little
rough to starve out a whole section of
the country in order to test a free-trade the-
ory, but the Gobi people might not
understand that facts and conditions
must be allowed to interfere with theories
under this administration.

Drowned Already.

With respect to the statement that Grover
Cleveland would stick to his Hawaiian
policy, it may be said that Mr. G. C. is in
the position of a man who doesn't care
whether the ocean is fifty feet or fifty miles
deep after he has gone down the first ten.
—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The present administration has fallen into
the pit it dugged for its predecessor, and
Mr. Harrison can be forgiven for not
chickening he may indulge in over the trend
of affairs. He is enjoying a vindication
at the hands of his enemies.

Never Before.

Boston Journal.
And still Secretary Carlisle does not com-
municate to the country the state of the
national finances. We have never had a
Secretary of the Treasury before who re-
fuses so much time to ascertain where he
was at.

Two Voluntary Exiles.

Iowa State Register.
Van Allen, the would-be minister to Rome,
and Zella Nicholas have both indignantly
left their native country, where newspapers
are such meddlers.

A Possibility.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
It may be that the Wilson tariff bill was
framed to please the wild men of the
interior. It seems to please no one near at home.

Our William S.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
The great North American nuisance in
politics, Representative Hoiman, of Indiana,
is at large once more.

THE COPE-SHUCK CASE

The Remarkable Contest for the Auditorship of Jennings County.

Jury's Unique Verdict, by Which Shuck Was Found Guilty and Acquitted, Sustained by the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In Wednesday's issue, under the caption
"Noted Case Decided," the Journal gives
what purports to be a history of the Cope-
Shuck contest for the auditorship in Jen-
nings county. It is brief with error,
and the purpose of this letter is to give the
facts. W. A. Shuck served one year as
treasurer of Jennings county as an ap-
pointee to fill a vacancy, his time expiring
as such in November, 1888, when John D.
Kidd succeeded him, having defeated Shuck
at the election, Shuck being a candidate
for re-election. Shuck turned over to Kidd
the cash, and took Kidd's receipt therefor.
Kidd did not examine the books to ascer-
tain whether the amount paid him was cor-
rect or not, but took what was paid him as
the successor of Shuck. He did not ex-
amine the books until the summer of 1890,
when, knowing that he must soon account
to his successor, he counted the cash and
compared the same with the books to see
how he stood. In doing this he found a
shortage. Mr. Kidd not only made a per-
sonal examination, but called to the audi-
tance two or more competent persons, one
of whom was an expert, and they found a
shortage of \$2,357.66, and that this shortage
was in Mr. Shuck's administration while he
was acting as treasurer. Mr. Kidd also
called Mr. Shuck's attention to the shortage
and asked him to examine for himself; this
Shuck positively declined to do. After this
the election occurred, and Shuck was elected
over Cope by 29 majority. Kidd was dis-
satisfied with the result, and he addressed
to that did not occur during his four years
of administration as treasurer, and knowing
that he must soon account to his successor,
he filed with the Governor his affidavit and
asked that no commission be issued to Mr.
Shuck until the case was adjudicated. This
Governor Hovey did, and the case of Hovey,
Governor vs. State on rel. W. A. Shuck
127 Ind. 385. Shuck then paid the money
and took the following receipt, which his
attorney, the late Hon. J. D. New, prepared
for him:

"VERNON, Ind., Nov. 20, 1890.
"I, J. D. New, received of William A. Shuck,
ex-treasurer of Jennings county, Indiana,
and whose term of office expired as such
treasurer Nov. 18, 1888, the sum of \$2,357.66,
that being the amount of public money
with which said Shuck was charged as such
treasurer, at said date, and which he has
not accounted for nor paid over until
now, as shown by the books and receipts
of said office."

This clearly states what he paid, and why.
The next day Shuck's attorneys called on
the Governor for the commission, and he
now claiming the office by reason of the
defalcation, and Governor Hovey declined
to issue a commission until the case should
determine to whom it belonged. The Jour-
nal article states that Mr. Kidd filed an
other affidavit with the Governor, claiming
the shortage to be \$4,854.81. This is error;
no such affidavit was filed. Long after the
\$2,357.66 was paid the Board of Commis-
sioners had an examination made by ex-
perts, and the amount was ascertained to
be \$4,854.81. After this examination Mr.
Shuck had an examination by five of his
own partisans in his own house, and the
result that they privately stated that the
shortage was less than the amount he had
paid. This examination was made on four
or five days, while it took experts over two
weeks to make the examination. Two of
the five persons who made the examina-
tion never went upon the witness stand
to testify, though they were con-
veniently near by. The commissioners refused to approve
Shuck's bond until he had a commission or
had purged himself of the charge of defal-
cation. A change in the board at the De-
cember session gave Mr. Shuck a majority,
and his bond was then approved, but not
the word "commission" was stricken out.
Then, in broad daylight, Shuck came to
the auditor's office with a mob of friends,
and before the people realized what was go-
ing on he took possession of the office by
mob violence. Immediately after the com-
mission was issued, and there was much
disposition to rally to the cause, but
counsel prevailed and Cope went into court
as a law-abiding citizen to seek redress.

THE TRIAL AND VERDICT.

Friends of both parties were on the jury,
and they were out twenty-four hours
deliberating, but failed to reach an agree-
ment. At last they effected a compromise
by rendering a general verdict in favor of
Mr. Shuck and by answering the following
interrogatories propounded to them, to-wit:
"State of Indiana, Jennings county, ss:
"In the Jennings Circuit Court, May term,
1892, The State vs. the Auditor of Jen-
nings county, John C. Cope vs. William A. Shuck.
The plaintiff submits the following spe-
cial interrogatories to the jury, to-wit:
"1. Did not Richard Osborn, by direc-
tion and consent of John C. Cope, or of
any one acting for him, remove the key to
the vault containing the public records of the
auditor's office from the Jennings county
court house, on the 9th day of December,
1891? Yes.
"W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"2. Did not Richard Osborn, by direc-
tion and instruction of William A. Shuck,
place on and fasten to the said auditor's
office door a lock and give the key to the
said William A. Shuck, without the con-
sent of John C. Cope or of any one acting for
him, on the 9th day of December, 1891?
Yes.
"W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"3. Could John C. Cope or any of his
deputies unlock the said door of the audi-
tor's office after the said lock was removed
and a new one put on by said Richard Os-
born by the use of the key which was re-
moved by said Osborn? No.
"W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"4. Did not William A. Shuck, after the
new lock was placed on the door of the
auditor's office by said Osborn, lock and un-
lock the door thereof with the keys that be-
longed to the new lock placed thereon by
said Osborn? Yes.
"W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.